WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with his office must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4---NO. 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 206.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One quare one insertion,			$ 50
do. do. 2	insertions,		75
do. do. 3	do.		1 00
do. do. 3	months without change,		3 00
do. do. 6	do. do. do.		4 50
do. do. 12	do. do. do.		8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,		12 00
do. do. 12	do. do. do.		20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following hints to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1 2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper prolished in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., will close at 10 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Weatherford and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
OSGLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound and Verona Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c. Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
S. N. Dishnow, Esq., New York.
Rob't G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DeROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse!
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—
Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c &c. F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.
☞Furniture packed safely for transportation.
May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.
8 dozen Brooms, 2 doz Brushes, Cedar Tubs by the nests and single setts measures, Iron bound do, Axe handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do, Jute Matts, Alicant do, Step Ladders, Willow Wagons, Bung Starts, Nests Flour Pails. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, August 21, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post master at Elkton, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—We present to our readers below the message sent by the President to the House of Representatives, accompanying the Oregon Territorial bill, which he had just signed, in which he assigns the reasons why and wherefore he did so:—

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

When the President has given his official sanction to a bill which has passed Congress, usage requires that he shall notify the House in which it originated of that fact. The mode of giving this notification has been by an oral message delivered by his private secretary.

Having this day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," I deem it proper, under the existing circumstances, to communicate the fact in a more solemn form.

The deeply interesting and protracted discussions which have taken place in both houses of Congress, and the absorbing interest which the subject has excited throughout the country, justify, in my judgment, this departure from the form of notice observed in other cases.

In this communication with a co-ordinate branch of the government, made proper by the considerations referred to, I shall frankly, and without reserve, express the reasons which have constrained me not to withhold my signature from the bill to establish a government over Oregon, even though the two territories of New Mexico and California are to be left, for the present, without governments. None doubt that it is proper to establish a government in Oregon. Indeed, it has been too long delayed. I have made repeated recommendations to Congress to this effect. The petitions of the people of that distant region have been presented to the government, and ought not to be disregarded. To give to them a regularly organized government and the protection of our laws, which as citizens of the United States they claim, is a high duty on our part, and one which we are bound to perform, unless there be controlling reasons to prevent it.

In the progress of all governments, questions of such transcendent importance occasionally arise, as to cast in the shade all those of a mere party character. But one such question can now be agitated in this country; and this may endanger our glorious Union, the source of our greatness, and all our political blessings. This question is slavery. With the slave holding States this does not embrace merely the rights of property, however valuable; but it ascends far higher, and involves the domestic peace and security of every family.

The fathers of the constitution—the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundation of our institutions—foreseeing the danger from this quarter, acted in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession on this dangerous and delicate subject; and their wisdom ought to be the guide of their successors. Whilst they left to the States exclusively the question of domestic slavery within their respective limits, they provided that slaves who might escape into other States not recognising the institution of slavery, shall "be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Upon this foundation the matter rested until the Missouri question arose.

In December, 1819, application was made to Congress by the people of the Missouri Territory for admission into the Union as a State. The discussion upon the subject in Congress involved the question of slavery, and was prosecuted with such violence as to produce excitements alarming to every patriot in the Union. But the good genius of conciliation which presided at the birth of our institutions finally prevailed, and the Missouri compromise was adopted. The eighth section of the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, "to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government," &c., provides: "That, in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services aforesaid."

This compromise had the effect of calming the troubled waves, and restoring peace and good will throughout the States of the Union.

The Missouri question had excited intense agitation of the public mind, and threatened to divide the country into geographical parties, alienating the feelings of attachment which each portion of our Union should bear to every other. The compromise allayed the excitement, tranquilized the popular mind, and restored confidence and fraternal feeling. Its authors were hailed as public benefactors.

I do not doubt that a similar adjustment of the questions which now agitate the public mind would produce the same happy results. If the legislation of Congress on the subject of the other Territories shall not be adopted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, it is impossible that the country can be satisfied, or that the most disastrous consequences shall fail to ensue.

When Texas was admitted into the Union, the same spirit of compromise which guided our predecessors in the admission of Missouri, a quarter of a century before, prevailed without any serious opposition. The "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March the first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, provides that "such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of the Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

The territory of Oregon lies far north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, the Missouri and Texas compromise line. Its southern boundary is the parallel of 42, leaving the intermediate distance to be three hundred and thirty geographical miles.

And it is because the provisions of this bill are not inconsistent with the terms of the Missouri compromise, if extended from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, that I have not felt at liberty to withhold my sanction. Had it embraced territories south of that compromise, the question presented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions.

Ought we now to disturb the Missouri and Texas compromises? Ought we at this late day, in attempting to annul what has been so long established and acquiesced in, to excite sectional divisions and jealousies; to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other; and to endanger the existence of the Union itself!

From the adoption of the federal constitution, during a period of sixty years, our progress as a nation has been without example in the annals of history. Under the protection of a bountiful Providence, we have advanced with giant strides in the career of wealth and prosperity. We have enjoyed the blessings of freedom to a greater extent than any other people, ancient or modern, under a government which has preserved order, and secured to every citizen life, liberty, and property. We have now become an example for imitation to the whole world. The friends of freedom in every clime point with admiration to our institutions. Shall we, then, at the moment when the people of Europe are devoting all their energies in the attempt to assimilate their institutions to our own, peril all our blessings by despising the lessons of experience, and refusing to tread in the footsteps which our fathers have trodden? And for what cause would we endanger our glorious Union? The Missouri compromise contains a prohibition of slavery throughout all that vast region extending twelve and a half degrees along the Pacific, from the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes to that of forty-nine degrees, and east from that ocean to and beyond the summit of the Rocky mountains. Why, then, should our institutions be endangered because it is proposed to submit to the people of the remainder of our newly acquired territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, embracing less than four degrees of latitude, the question whether, in the language of the Texas compromise, they "shall be admitted (as a State) into the Union with or without slavery?" Is this a question to be pushed to such extremities by excited partisans on the one side or the other, in regard to our newly acquired distant possessions on the Pacific, as to endanger the union of thirty glorious States which constitute our confederacy? I have an abiding confidence that the sober reflection and sound patriotism of the people of all the States will bring them to the conclusion that the dictate of wisdom is to follow the example of those who have gone before us, and settle this dangerous question on the Missouri compromise, or some other equitable compromise, which would respect the rights of all, and prove satisfactory to the different portions of the Union.

Holding as a sacred trust the Executive authority for the whole Union, and bound to guard the rights of all, I should be constrained, by a sense of duty, to withhold my official sanction from any measure which would conflict with these important objects.

I cannot more appropriately close this message than by quoting from the Farewell Address of the Father of his country. His warning voice can never be heard in vain by the American people. If the spirit of prophecy distinctly presented to his view, more than half a century ago, the present distracted condition of his country, the language which he then employed, could not have been more appropriate than it is to the present occasion.—He declared:

"The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so: for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.—With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess are the works of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and success.

"With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—*northern* and *southern*, *Atlantic* and *western*; whence designing man may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1848.

GROCERIES.
Just received and for sale, 25 Bbls handsome Brown Sugar; 3 Hhds Clarified do.; 5 Boxes Loaf do; 25 Bags Coffee; 25 Bbls superior Rectified Whiskey; 5 Bbls old Monongahela do.; 20 Bbls, and 5 Hhds Molasses.
[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

FEATHERS.
For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S!

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—We clip the following from the Union, for the purpose of shewing the readers of the "Journal" how public sentiment stands in the "Great West." The letters are from responsible and well-informed sources, and their statements may be relied on:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tennessee.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the most intelligent gentlemen in the southwest to a friend in this city:—

NASHVILLE, July 20, 1848.

I can assure you, from personal observation and knowledge, that in this State the nomination of Gen. Taylor has utterly failed to raise anything akin to enthusiasm. So far from it, there is an unprecedented coldness and indifference throughout the whig ranks. You know that in a fair trial our State is nearly balanced; but it is my confident opinion, that if the election were to come off now, we should carry the State by from six to eight thousand majority. Such is the marked difference in the spirit which animates the two parties. The democrats are working with more system, energy, industry, and union, than I ever saw them. The few who were at one time disposed to vote for Taylor, have readily resumed their places since they have the chance of supporting Cass and Butler. The distraction and division in the whig camp is open and manifest, and unless there is a total change in the aspect of affairs, we shall carry Tennessee beyond any doubt. I am fully satisfied that in Tennessee Clay's nomination would have been hailed with far more satisfaction; and indeed, I shall not be surprised if there is yet a Clay ticket run in this State. I have good reason to believe that Mr. Clay's name will go before the Buffalo Convention; and if he is its nominee, he will with certainty have a ticket here. I have no doubt that *vengeance* would now be sweeter to Mr. Clay than the triumph of whig sm, with Gen. Taylor as its leader; and I shall not be at all surprised if he is yet a candidate. I look upon South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi as perfectly certain for Gen. Cass as Virginia. My latest information from Louisiana assures me that Gen Taylor has not the least chance of getting that State. I have letters to day from Kentucky, in which I am assured that there is a fair prospect of carrying that tate. Upon the whole, I feel every confidence in our success in the general result.

Ohio.

VERMILLION, Erie Co., July 27, 1848.

As Ohio now stands, Cass and Butler are far ahead. The Van Buren men, who are mostly strong whigs, are determined to defeat Taylor by running Van Buren; and in this they judge correctly as every vote given to Van Buren takes one from Taylor.

Cass and Butler will get the old democratic strength, and Taylor will be minus the whole Van Buren vote. Much is said by the whigs about Taylor carrying the whole south. They are at their old game of brag; but it is of little use here on the Western Reserve, where their strongest opposition comes from their own ranks. I look upon this State as sure for Cass, Butler, and Weller. Lorain, Huron, and Medina counties, are all right—exactly right. They are out and out against Taylor, and of course it gives those counties to Cass.

Give the whigs and bolters rope enough, and if they do not effectually hang themselves this time, you may set me down as no prophet—I speak of Ohio, of course; but I cannot see why it should not have the same effect to strengthen the democrats generally.

New Jersey.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the ablest and best informed democrats in New Jersey:—

TRENTON, July 27 1848.

I is now reduced to a certainty that we shall have a free-soil electoral ticket in this State.—Large meetings have been held in Essex and Gloucester—both strong whig districts—to appoint delegates, &c. The movers, in nine cases out of ten, are whigs, and many of them prominent and influential. This ticket will poll I think, at least 3,000 votes in the State—perhaps three times that number; and in either event, will surely give the State to Cass and Butler.

I give it now as my deliberate opinion, in which I am sustained by almost all my acquaintances, that the seven electoral votes of the Jersey Blues will be given for the Baltimore nominees.

Pennsylvania.

STOYSTOWN, Somerset co., Aug. 3, 1848.

This is the great whig county that always elected Stewart to Congress. The democrats here are active and devoted to Gen. Cass. Our candidate for Congress, Hon. John L. Dawson, is on the stump, and I think will be elected.

Don't like his looks.—A Sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house, he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the Quaker did not make his appearance; and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee! He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thy path, and has left the house by another road."

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.
Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.
A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP,
5 Bales Heavy Cotton Osnaburgs; 10 Bales assorted Brown Domestic; 25 pieces heavy Linen Osnaburgs; 2 Bales heavy Brown Drilling; 3 Cases assorted Prints.
Our stock of FANCY Goods we are selling at very reduced prices. Persons in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine them.
[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

JUST RECEIVED
Per schooner Jonas Smith,
10 barrels mess Pork—City inspection; 5 bags Laguyra coffee; 5 do. Rio do.
On hand: Goshen butter, nails, candles, molasses, sugar, &c. For sale by
j14 E. J. BERNARD.

IN STORE.
20 boxes Raisins; 20 half boxes, 20 qrs. boxes, 2 cases Canton Ginger, 2 boxes Lemon Syrup, best quality, 4 baskets Olive Oil. London Porter in Pints, 1 box Citron. For sale by
j13 HOWARD & PEDEN.

TURNIP SEED.
Just received a large and fresh supply of *Ruta Baga Turnip Seed.* For sale by the *pint or pound.*
a4 by LIPPITT & WILKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

NO DECEPTION.
NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.
For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:
Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough pain in th side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to healt. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.
Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.
Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
ROBERT D HONG, jr, corner Oak & Pearl sts.
☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.
D31—47 16-yc960mre4m

WHITE LEAD.
A large and fresh supply of White Lead Pure Extra and No. 1, just received and for sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
j21 Druggists & Chemists.

No. 3. MACKEREL.
A few barrels left, and more daily expected per brig Petersburg. For sale by
a4 WM A. GWYER.

JUST RECEIVED
From Wayne County, 10,000 lbs. of choice Wayne County Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S
[aJ] Genera Family Furnishing Store.

WHITE LEAD.
Daily expected, 1000 lbs. White Lead of pure quality; also a fine supply of Chrome Green ground in oil. Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, &c. &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
[a3] Druggists and Chemists.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per brig Altbevalla, from Boston, of J. Underwood's Make, fresh,
2 doz half-gallon gherkin pickles; 1 doz do do pepper do; 2 dooz do mixed do; 1 doz do assorted; 1 doz brandy guages; 1 doz tomatto capsnp; 1 doz walnut do; 2 doz Preston's ext of lemmon; 1 doz fresh lobsters; 50 half boxes sardines; 5 kegs pickles. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN,

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
A large supply of Seidlitz Powders, freshly prepared, and for sale by
j21 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by
WM. SHAW.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

WINE AND BRANDIES.
Quarter casks Old London Market Madeira;
Do and half do particular do;
Do casks Sicily do;
Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and Old Whiskey, Champagne Wine, cuppernong, Claret, Old Port, &c. For sale by
j7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR, MOLASSES, &c.
Just received from Fayetteville, a lot of 20 bbls. sup., fine and cross flour.
ON HAND,
Molasses, Butter, Coffee, Nails, Rice, Lard, Candles, &c. &c. E. J. BERNARD.
j21

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

WESTERN SHOULDERS.
5 hhds, just arrived per schr Jonas Smith. For
s4] sale by WM. A. GWYER.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;
Drab D Ette;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gold mixed attinetts;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;
Marseilles Vesting;
White and plaid Linen Drill;
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;
Cravats and Stocks;
Carpeting, a good supply;
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Bleached and brown Shirting;
10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 white do do
Damask Table Covers;
30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.
New style of plaid Silks;
Fullard do
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plain black do
Bombazine large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Ginghams, well assort'd;
do Lawns;
Colored Borages;
Black do
Plain and plaid Alpaccs;
Silk Warp do
Borage Shawls;
do Scarfs;
Ladies Cravats;
Edgings and Insertings;
Fancy spring and summer prin s;
Silk & Cotton Parasols;
Crape Lisse;
Colored Tarleton;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric do;
Bonnets, new style;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Wreaths and Flowers;
Muslin Skirts;
Black and colored silk Fringe;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;
Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—Joan Hone, Esq, 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C, 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders,
Wilmington, N C. February 11, 1848. [22-1y

$5 Reward,
For the detection of the person or persons, who broke into Messrs. SHAW & REPITON'S Ice House during the night of the 31st July, (Monday) and stole therefrom two Tubs Butter, marked as follows, C. & C. 46 lbs. nett, R. 48 lbs nett. Dealers are requested not to purchase said packages, if offered for sale. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection of the thief by WM. A. GWYER.

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,
CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 25, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

"A SOUTHRON."—The communication over this signature did not reach us in time for insertion this week. It will appear next week.

☞Our Duplin friend will see that we publish an obituary notice of Col. HILL, which was in type before his reached our office.

A HINT—WONDER IF IT WILL BE TAKEN.—We would respectfully call the attention of the patrons of the Journal in New Hanover County to the fact that on next Monday fortnight the September Term of our County Court will commence its session. We know it is only necessary to remind those who are in arrears to the Journal office that then they will have an opportunity of calling, and, if quite convenient, settling up. Call if you please, gentlemen. Times is tough, and we want a little help mightily. Don't forget. Tie a string round your fingers, or any other little device of this kind, rather than let our 'hint" slip your memories.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish at length, on the first page of this week's paper, the message of the President, assigning his reasons for giving his signature to the Oregon Territorial Bill. We think it an able paper. We know that Mr. Polk was strongly urged by some Southern members of both Houses, to veto this bill; but we know at the same time, that there were other Southern gentlemen who advised him to sign it. For our own part, we do not well see how he could have done otherwise than to sign it.—We think, therefore, both for the North and the South—for the whole country—he has pursued a wise and patriotic course. We clip from the Charleston *Mercury*, the following remarks on this subject:

The President's Protest.—We publish the President's Message on returning with his signature to the House of Representatives, the bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon. It is, we believe, the second message of the sort since the origin of the Government—President Tyler having set the only precedent for this approval of a bill with a protestando. Under the circumstances, it was scarcely to be expected that the President should refuse his signature to the bill; and certainly, after the stormy discussions, threatening still worse storms for the future, that marked its progress, he could not very well pass by the occasion to indicate his opinions, and try to exert the influence of his high position.—The President lays great stress on the Missouri Compromise, renewed again in the case of Texas, and says in very plain terms that, if any portion of this territory were to the south of that line he should interpose the veto; and further, that while he is President, no bill excluding slavery from the region South of 36 30 can receive his approval. The justice and the importance to the peace and harmony of the Union of Compromising the Slave Question he enforces with much earnestness. The tone and sentiments of the message are highly patriotic and commendable.

PITTSBORO' CONVENTION.—We regret that the press of other matter upon our columns does not enable us this week to publish the proceedings of the Convention held at Pittsboro', Chatham County, on the 19th instant.—The object of the Convention, as the reader doubtless is aware, was to take into consideration the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. We shall publish the proceedings next week, when we shall make such remarks on this important subject as may suggest themselves to our mind.

DEATH OF COL. JAMES K. HILL.—We regret extremely that it is our painful duty to record the death of Col. James K. Hill, the Senator elect from the County of Duplin. We knew Col. Hill well. He was emphatically an honest, upright, and sensible man. We regret his death much, and in this we are joined by the citizens of New Hanover County, to all of whom he was well known by character, and personally to many of them. Duplin County has sustained a severe loss in the death of Col. Hill. She can send no man to the councils of the State who will enjoy more respect and consideration than the lamented Hill.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—One of the most important measures, says the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, smothered at the close of the last session of Congress, was a bill to run the boundary between Mexico and our new possessions, in accordance with the stipulations to that effect, inserted in the treaty. The treaty provides that the commissioners of both contracting parties shall meet at San Diego, in twelve months from the exchange of ratifications—Unless the bill pass immediately on the meeting of Congress, in December, the commission cannot possibly proceed to its destination in time to reach San Diego in May next, and thus the treaty will be violated. The bill was not reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate until very late in the session; and though it passed that body, when it came to the House, it was there also referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and all attempts to call it up were unavailing.

Lieut. Emory, of the Topographical Engineers, it is stated, was nominated by the President to run the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

CASS AND BUTLER BEETS.—We have received from our friend, Mr. Richard M. Bourdeaux, of Rocky Point, in this County, two of the largest and finest looking Beets we have ever seen in North Carolina or elsewhere; the largest weighing 16½, and the smallest 7 lbs. Mr. Bourdeaux, in the note that accompanies them, says they are out-and-out Cass and Butler Beets—that no other kind will flourish about Rocky Point. Mr. Bourdeaux will accept our best thanks for his courtesy. In return, we shall take especial pains to send him the earliest intelligence of the triumphant election of Cass and Butler, of which event we entertain no more doubt than that we shall regale ourself on a slice of this mammoth Beet.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.—The reader will recollect that a series of grave charges was preferred against the able Commissioner of Patents by a man named Clinton. A Committee of the House of Representatives was appointed to investigate these charges. They have done so, and in their report entirely exonerates Mr. Burke from each and every one of them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The political movements for a few days past in Sonth Carolina has been of the most interesting and important character. On Saturday last Messrs. Calhoun and Butler, the U. S. Senators from that State arrived in Charleston, and a meeting of the citizens was forthwith called, expresly for the purpose of hearing from the lips of these distinguished gentlemen an expose of the acts and doings of the session of the Federal Congress just closed, and also to learn the views of these statesmen as to the proper course for South Carolina to pursue in the present excited state of public opinion, with regard to the slavery question.

The meeting was held at the Theatre, and it is represented by the Charleston Press as being one of the largest and most imposing assemblages that has ever been congragated together in the Queen City of the South.

Mr. Burt, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Calhoun, addressed the meeting. The sketch of their speeches reported in the Charleston papers is meagre. They, however, devoted most of their remarks to the present state of the slavery question, and to the resent developments in Congress on this subject. They, of course, urged upon the whole South the necessity of being united upon this, to them, paramount question. They said, particularly Mr. Calhoun, that *it* was far above all President making, and that the South should so consider it. Neither of the distinguished gentlemen declared explicitly in favor of either Cass or Taylor, but, if we understand the drift of their remarks, *they incline* towards Cass and Butler. So much for the meeting of Saturday night.

On Monday night last, the Democrats of Charleston District met at the same place—the Theatre. This also was a very large meeting. Its proceedings are deeply interesting, and we regret that our limits will not permit us to give them in extenso, particularly the eloquent preamble and resolutions, adopted almost unanimously, in which, as South Carolinians and Southern Democrats, they set forth the reasons why they cannot support Gen. Taylor; and in which they assign the reasons wherefore they declare their determination to stand by the ancient Democratic banner, and in so doing to support for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the Democratic nominees, LEWIS CASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

This meeting was composed of the ablest and most influential men of Charleston, and the unanimity and harmony with which its proceedings were conducted, convinces us that South Carolina is as certain for Cass and Butler as any State in the Union. In addition to the evidence which this meeting affords us of the current of political popular opinion in the Palmetto State, we find in the Charleston Mercury, the leading political paper of the State, and whose motto up to this time has been "Wait and Watch," an able editorial article, defining distinctly its position. It now goes for Cass and Butler, and assigns its reasons for this determination. The Mercury winds up its able article with the following significant sentence: "And we cannot doubt that, for the same reasons, (given in the foregoing part of the article,) the Legislature of South Carolina will cast the vote of the State for Cass and Butler."

Will those Federal papers in North Carolina that have made such large calculations on the vote of the gallant "South State" mark this little movement.

SOUTH CAROLINA IS CERTAIN FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

NEW-YORK.—What would our whig friends think if the Empire State would yet cast her 36 Electoral votes for Cass and Butler? We know they have been calculating largely on carrying this State; and we know too, that since the split in our party there, most of our democratic friends have been making their calculations to elect Cass and Butler without her aid. We *now* think, that Cass and Butler stands fully as good a chance of this State as either of the other tickets in the field; certainly a better chance than Taylor and Fillmore. We have been noticing, somewhat minutely, the current of popular opinion in the Empire State for some time past. We feel convinced that many—far more than the whigs dream of—of the democracy that were seduced from the true standard of the party by the Utica convention nomination, are rapidly getting back again into the ranks of the party. We also are credibly informed, that the doings of the Buffalo convention has done much to bring back the right thinking of those who have been carried away with the barnburners, to a sense of duty. As an evidence of this, we have been amusing ourself with a communication in the New York Express of Saturday, which is written by a sensible whig, who candidly admits, that if the whigs of that State do not arouse themselves, they will get licked. Now, a man who writes this way is scared. We think that Gen. Taylor's chances of carrying New-York, are by no means bright. Mark this.

CONSISTENT.—The following paragraph we clip from the Observer of the 22d instant. It occurs in a letter written by its editor to that paper from "Saratoga, Aug. 16." Mr. Hale opposed in his paper the doctrine of "Free Suffrage" before the election, simply, we suppose, because his party leader, Mr. Manly, did so.—Now that the election is over, he goes for the doctrine out and-out. So much for the Observer's consistency:—

"Having now triumphed, and having a majority, I hope the Whig party, in the Legislature and out of it, will do willingly what they were indisposed to do as a mere party humbug. I hope they will take the proper steps to remove the property qualification, which is objectionable to 20 or 30,000 of our citizens. The spirit of the age is hostile to the exclusion of any freeman from privileges which others enjoy; and, if this change had been presented at a proper time, and in a proper way, it would have met with less opposition than it has. It will doubtless materially change the relative power of the Eastern and Western sections of our State, in the Senate, giving the entire control of both branches to the West. But in North Carolina, there is too strong a sense of justice to admit of a serious apprehension that this newly acquired power will be improperly and oppressively used."

Mr. Adams and Gen. Taylor.—The North Carolina *Register* contains a letter from the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in which he states that the late John Quincy Adams was favorable to the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor. Strangely enough, Mr. Clingman publishes this letter as an argument for his support by Southern men.

Charleston Mercury.

Not so very strange, if the Mercury will recollect that the said Hon. Thomas L. Clingman is the only Southern member who obtained notoriety by voting with John Quincy Adams for the abolition of the celebrated 21st rule—that against the reception of abolition petitions in the House of Representatives.

☞At the time the Compromise bill was killed in the House of Representatives, we noticed that the motive which the Whigs had, who voted to kill the bill, was to be found in their apprehension that a settlement *now* of the slavery question would be injurious to the prospects of their candidate for the Presidency. The Washington Union stated at the time that a rumor was afloat in Washington that a caucus of the Whig members of the House had been held, and that it was there determined that the Bill should be killed. The Union at the same time called upon any respectable member of the Whig party to disclaim such a procedure, either in his place in the House, or in a card under his name, and that it (the Union,) would promptly give it a place in its columns. *No disclaimer was ever made.*—Now, although we are loth to charge any man, or set of men, with the perpetration of an act of this character, yet when we look at the course of the leaders of the Federal party in times gone past, and know how far they have gone, and will go, for the sake of party, we are not surprized that the belief that such a transaction did take place is getting general. We present to our readers the following article, and ask them if it does not go far to prove that the rumor was correct. What a desperate game are the Whigs driven to play, in order to bolster up a rotten cause:—

From the Washington Union.

Rumored Coalition between the Southern Whigs and the Barnburners.

We referred some days since to a rumor which was rife in this city, of a caucus having been held for the purpose of defeating the first compromise bill from the Senate. We invited any respectable whig member of either House of Congress to contradict the report in his place, or under his own name in the columns of the National Intelligencer. We are not advised that any such contradiction was ever made in either shape, although some of the scribblers from this city, or some of the stump-speakers, have professed to deny it. But the "Greenville (C. H.) Mountaineer," of South Carolina, of the 11th inst'ant, has given some confirmation to the rumor in the following article:—

A very important letter, from a distinguished statesman and member of Congress from this State, has been just received by a gentleman in this place. The letter is dated Washington, 29th July, and confirms the rumors as to the treasonable conduct of the Taylor whigs in combining with barnburners, abolitionists, and northern whigs, to defeat the compromise bill. But no comments of ours are necessary; we give the extracts, and our readers can judge whether any of the South Caroline delegation are likely to support Taylor, except I. E. Holmes. Such a thing would seem impossible.

Speaking of the Taylor whig party and the compromise bill, the letter says: "How any southern man can make up his mind to be identified with them, is to me a mystery, which only long experience in politics can render comprehensible. As a specimen of what they are, Mr. ———, of Alabama, told me that *he knew* that, night before last, the whigs had a caucus, into which the barnburners were admitted; and these southern men went into a count with them to ascertain whether they could not vote against the motion it was determined to make to lay the bill on the table. The bill was to be defeated; but, if possible, the southern whigs were to save their position. Accordingly, all of them, excepting eight southern whigs, voted against laying the bill on the table. I believe this to be true. And what a state of things does this argue for southern whiggery! Under the pretext of being the extremest defenders of the South, they are secret plotters and traitors, and join with barnburners and abolitionists to defeat the South. And this is the party it is proposed for us to be identified with! not a man of them from the North and West who is not a thorough Wilmot Proviso man. Every man of them voted against the compromise bill—not a vote, under any circumstances, can it get from any of them."

Orange Election.—Error detected, and the Result of the Election, in the Senate, changed.—In the election returns from the precinct at Jno. R. Holt's, in this county, an error has been discovered, which, when corrected, will leave Berry, the democratic candidate, a majority of *five*. The poll books record *fifty-seven* names voting in the Senate, at that precinct, and the votes when counted and marked in *tallies*, on the books, give to Waddell *forty-three*, and to Berry *fourteen* votes, agreeing in number with the names; but the certificate, as filed by the deputy-sheriff, gives to Waddell *forty eight*, and to Berry fourteen; making, as stated above, an error of *five* in Waddell's favor. This, of course entitles Berry to a seat in the Senate, as, without this error corrected, the vote between him and his opponent is a *tie*. Mr. Waddell will *of course* send in his resignation, in which event the Governor will order a new election, which, beyond all possible doubt, will result in the election of Berry; but *if* he should contend for his seat, (which is hardly a possible case,) though much depends upon its decision, we cannot believe that there is any body of men, of any party whatever, who, in the face of such facts, could so outrage their own sense of justice, and so utterly subject themselves to the scorn and contempt of every man with one spark of honesty in his composition, as to give it in his favor.

We clip the above from the Hillsboro' (Orange County) *Ratoon*. Mr. Waddell has the certificate of the Sheriff of Orange. Indeed, we are informed that the error spoken of above, was not discovered until eight days after the comparison of the Polls. We hope, for the sake of the reputation of Mr. Waddell, he will not attempt to take his seat. If he does, there can be no doubt in the first place, of Mr. Berry's right to contest it; and in the second place, of the absolute right, nay duty, of the Senate to declare, according to truth and justice, who is entitled to take the seat as Senator from Orange.

CHEERING.—We clip the following cheering paragraph from the Union of the 16th instant. Every where the Democratic star is shining brightly:—

Prospects.—The democrats of Congress have parted amid the brightest prospects of the presidential election. We compared notes the last morning of their session with members from almost every State, and we heard not a doubt expressed by one of them about the result. Everywhere—always excepting New York, and even there our ardent friends have not given up the ship—the prospects are bright. Ohio, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, (of course,) South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, every State in the northwest, present the most encouraging views. But we every where hear the just and warning voice, "Let us not be too sanguine of success. It is never wise to despise the strength of an enemy too much." The Taylor standing committee in this city is active in circulating documents.—We must do the same—even with greater energy. We must organize completely, and arm to the teeth, and *then* we will not only triumphantly defeat him, but we will deal a blow from which he will not be able to recover.

☞We learn from the Tarboro' Press of Saturday last, that on the previous Thursday the citizens of Edgecombe County gave to their returned Volunteers a sumptuous public entertainment, in the shape of a dinner.

☞The California Star says that it has information that quite a number of Chinese have made arrangements to emigrate to California, and that they may soon be expected. Indeed it says that already some of the "Celestials" have made their appearance.

The Wilmot Proviso a Democratic measure.—Let it be ever kept in mind by the people of the South that it was by a DEMOCRAT of the DEMOCRATIC State of Pennsylvania that the Proviso was first introduced into Congress. That it was re-produced in Congress by a DEMOCRAT from the (claimed to be) DEMOCRATIC State of New York. That it was twice passed by a DEMOCRATIC House of Representatives of a DEMOCRATIC Congress. That it has been passed by a DEMOCRATIC Senate, and finally, that it has been sanctioned, approved, confirmed, *legalized*, by a DEMOCRATIC President elected by the DEMOCRATIC party. If all this does not prove the Proviso to be a DEMOCRATIC measure, in the name of common sense what proof is necessary?—*Chronicle, 23d inst.*

Does the Chronicle not know that the *spirit* of the whole of the above paragraph, and for the most part the *letter*, is entirely at variance with the *facts*. We freely admit that David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, proposed the Proviso; but has he not been denounced by the Democratic press every where? We admit further, that Preston King, of New York, also introduced and advocated the Proviso; but does not the Chronicle know that Preston King and the other Barnburners of New York have separated themselves from the Democratic party of their State and the Union, *because* that party would not go with them in their insane attempts to trample under foot the rights of the South? Does the Chronicle not know the fact that the Democratic State Convention of New York expressly repudiated the Wilmot Proviso, and that on this account, principally, Preston King and the other Barnburners of that State split off from the party? And does not the Chronicle further know, that the *Whig* State Convention of the said State of New York adopted and proclaimed *unanimously* this same Wilmot Proviso; and that at this same Convention, Millard Fillmore, the Chronicle's candidate for the Vice Presidency, was nominated for the Comptrollership of the State of New York. And now, whilst we think of it, we defy the Chronicle to name a Northern Whig member of either House of Congress that is not a Wilmot Proviso man.

No man has ever said that all the Democrats of the North are with the South on the Wilmot Proviso. We have said, however, and we appeal to the record to sustain us, that the Whigs of the North, to a man, are Proviso men, whilst at least a portion of the Democrats have voted with the South.

We deny, in toto, that the Wilmot Proviso was twice passed by a Democratic Congress—that it has been passed by a Democratic Senate and approved by Mr. Polk, a Democratic President. The Chronicle has made assertions, we presume, more through ignorance than otherwise. We call upon him for the proof.

General McKay and the Wilmot Proviso.—A speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives on the 3d inst., by Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, has drawn our attention to the fact, which somehow had previously escaped our observation, that Gen. McKay, the Representative in Congress from this district, *voted for the* WILMOT PROVISO at the session of Congress ending March 4th, 1847. This was in connection with the Oregon bill of that session, David S. Reid, (late Locofoco candidate for Governor,) and John R. J. Daniel, now in Congress from this State, also voted for it. Now we submit whether it is not time for the Locofocos of North Carolina to be done with talking and writing about Northern Whigs supporting the Wilmot Proviso.

Chronicle of Wednesday.

A similar charge to the above is made in the *Commercial* of Tuesday. *There is not a particle of foundation in fact for this charge.* Gen. McKay nor no other Southern democrat ever voted for the "*Wilmot Proviso;*" and we dare both the *Commercial* and the *Chronicle* to make their reckless charges good, or else retract the slander. Stick a pin there.

Our Delegation in Congress.—The Washington correspondent of the *Courier* states, as if from his own knowledge, that our Delegation in Congress is for the most part favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor. We presume that he has intended in this to make a true representation; but his statement, to be correct, must be referred back to a time when Gen. Taylor's position, and that of his party, were widely different from what they are now. We state, not from conjecture or hearsay, but from the highest authority, that one only of the entire delegation in both houses will support the election of Gen. Taylor.

We clip the above from the Charleston Mercury, undoubtedly the ablest and most influential political paper in South Carolina. The "one only" that will support Gen. Taylor is Isaac Holmes, member from the Charleston District, from which, we have it from good authority, he cannot be re-elected. This is a nut for those Taylor men who have been calculating on the vote of South Carolina, to crack.

BENTON ON KEARNEY.—The celebrated court martial, for the trial of Lt. Col. Fremont, must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Gen'l Kearney was the prosecutor, and Lt. Col. Fremont the accused, and Col. Benton the counsel and father-in-law of the latter. During the last days of the session of Congress just closed, Gen'l Kearney's nomination was before the Senate for confirmation in executive session. Mr. Benton opposed it in a most powerful speech, in the delivery of which, it is said, he was occupied a whole week.—This speech is now being published in the National Intelligencer. We have not read it, but learn that "Old Bullion," as he is called, is particularly severe upon Gen'l Kearney, and Major Graham, who was a member of the court that tried Fremont. We clip the following paragraph in reference to this affair from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Mr. Benton's speech on that subject lasted in all 13 hours, and took Mr. Benton a little better than a week to deliver it. If printed *in extenso* it will probably fill from 16 to 20 pages of the Intelligencer. Mr. Benton takes the ground that the injunction of secrecy restrains Senators only from divulging or publishing what *other* Senators say, and not what themselves choose to admit before the public. A Senator may make a statement in confidence to the Senate, which it would be highly dishonorable in another to reveal; but if himself choose to assume the responsibility, he may give those against whom he may have spoken a chance of defending themselves. This view seems to be so remarkable that I hardly think an attempt will be made to contradict it. Mr. Benton, in his speech in the Senate, has been unmerciful in regard to Gen. Kearney and Major Graham, and it is believed that the latter gentleman will not calmly submit to the castigation. So we shall have more combats or arrests within a given time!"

HONOR TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The citizens of Raleigh gave a public dinner on Saturday last to the returned officers and soldiers of the Wake County Volunteers.

☞The writer of the paragraph in the last Commercial, headed CASS vs. WASHINGTON, is certainly entitled to a leather medal. Of all the specimens of verdancy we have ever met with, that paragraph is certainly entitled to the first rank.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POPULARITY—HIS AVAILABILITY.—We presume there is no Whig of candor who will not readily admit that the sole ground upon which Gen. Taylor was nominated by the Philadelphia Convention as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, was that of his supposed *availability*. Nothing but a thorough conviction that success was hopeless in the event of any one of the distinguished *Whigs* of the Union being the leader in the contest, could possibly have induced those who met in Philadelphia to nominate a man in whose abilities & principles, as Whigs, they could not have much faith. We say, and we venture that there is no sensible Whig who will gainsay us, that at Philadelphia every thing, old, long cherished principles, time honored leaders, in a word, every thing that was dear to the Whig party, was sacrificed on the altar of availability, in the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Those who assembled in the Chinese Museum, made large calculations on the popularity of "Old Zack." Let us now examine for a moment in what manner these calculations have thus far been realized. Has the nomination of Gen. Taylor brought to the Whig party any accession of strength? Let the result of the State Elections that have come off since his nomination, answer this question. North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky, have all voted since Gen. Taylor's nomination, and in each of them the Whig party has suffered a defeat, as compared with past trials of strength. In North Carolina, where Taylor was thought to be particularly strong, the Whig party is virtually annihilated. In the other States named, Democracy has not only held its own, but it has, in all of them, increased its strength. Where then is the popularity of Taylor? We must let the Taylor Editors answer this question. It is really nowhere, according to our reading of passing events

A FEW DAYS LATER—THE VERY LATEST FROM BATON ROUGE.—The following letter from Gen. Taylor is some 11 or 12 days later than his letter of acceptance addressed to Gov. Morehead. We can't understand Gen. Taylor to save us. We don't believe he understands himself. He first cordially accepts the nomination of the Whig Convention, and here in this letter to Mr. Lippard, he says he is not the candidate of a party, and of course not the candidate of the Whig party. Would some of our Federal cotemporaries who ought to understand Gen. Taylor, be good enough to explain all this for us and oblige:—

BATON ROUGE, La., July 21, 1848.

Your letter of the 5th instant, asking of me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the Presidency, has been duly received.

In reply, I have to say that I am not a party candidate, and if elected shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

I am, dear sir, with high respect and regard, your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

GEO. LIPPARD, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM HEAD QUARTERS—OLD ZACK'S LAST.—We publish for the benefit of all whom it may conern, the following correspondence between the chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C, and old Zack, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. It is really refreshing to read the apparent *naivete* with which Gen. Taylor agrees so cordially to be the candidate of these citizens of Charleston, who profess to be *democrats*, after formally and officially accepting the *party* nomination of the federal party of the United States. Gen. Taylor's letters will be the death of him. Where is Major Bliss and Peyton Bullit & Co., that they don't take care of the old gentleman and prevent him from exposing his weakness so foolishly:

Gen. Taylor's Acceptance of the Nomination at Charleston.

Mr. Pringle to Gen. Taylor.

CHARLESTON, July 26, 1848.

SIR: In conformity with the desire of my fellow-citizens, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a newspaper containing an account of a very large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held for the purpose of selecting you as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Over this meeting the agreeable duty of presiding was assigned to me. The Preamble and Resolutions adopted at it so fully explain the views of my fellow-citizens as to need no comment from me. Permit me, however, on my part to add, that with a confidence in that honesty and independence of purpose which you have exhibited in every position in which it has been your lot to serve your country, I entertain the fullest conviction that, should it be our good fortune to see you elected to that high station, you will so administer the laws of our country that each section of it will be protected in the rights which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be guarantied to all, by that noble instrument, which can only prove inadequate when it is perverted by designing or misguided politicians.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

WM. BULL PRINGLE.

To Gen. Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. Taylor's Reply.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 9, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, officially announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency by a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held at that city on the 26th ult., and over which you were the presiding officer.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling existing towards me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished State, has been received by me with emotions of profound gratitude: and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unmerited honor, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks.

Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honor of receiving from assemblages of my fellow-citizens in various parts of the Union, has been generously offered me, without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted; and I beg you to assure my friends, in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been thus nominated, it shall be my unceasing effort, in the discharge of its responsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurances of my high esteem, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

To W. B. PRINGLE, Esq.

COL. BRAGG.—In the Warrenton Reporter, we find a spirited account of the reception of Col. Bragg by the citizens of his native county, Warren. The concourse of people that were present is said to have been immense.—The leading features of the reception consisted in the presentation of a splendid sword, a public dinner, and in the evening a public ball.—We are pleased that the people of Warren have thus honored Col. Bragg and themselves, and trust that the next Legislature of North Carolina will take some steps on behalf of the whole State, to evince the admiration and respect in which she holds Col. Bragg and other of her sons, who have reflected honor upon her by their gallantry on the battle-fields of Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—THE RESULT.—Until we get the official vote for Governor, and the corrected list of the members elect of the Legislature, we do not think it necessary to encumber our columns with the table which we published in the last two numbers. From the Raleigh Standard of Wednesday morning, we clip the following statement of the result, which we know to be as correct as can be made up until after the official statement appears. It will be seen that the vote cast is a very heavy one. We think, indeed, we know, the official vote will shew that Col. Reid has received the largest vote ever cast for any Democrat in North Carolina:—

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.—The *official* vote for Governor is not yet in, and will not be, probably, under two or three weeks. All the Counties, however, have been heard from, and we give the following as the *unofficial* result:—

	Manly.	Reid.
	39658	38770
		406 maj.
Currituck,		
Cherokee,	582	217
	40240	39393
	39393	
	847	

When the official vote comes to hand, we shall obtain it, and then re-publish our table in a corrected form.

In Currituck and Camden, we understand the Whigs have re-elected their Senator by 23 majority, and in Macon County they have re-elected Mr. Hicks by 12 majority. This leaves the Commons 60 to 60, and the Senate (with Capt. Berry in his seat from Orange, to which he is justly entitled,) 25 to 25; but if Mr. Waddell should hold on to his certificate, and be admitted to his seat, the Senate would stand 24 Democrats, 26 Whigs.

The Whig papers admit that they have been *defeated* in this election. If we do not carry the State in the Fall for Cass and Butler, it will be the fault of the Democratic party.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The elections that have taken place in the Western States within the present month, have all resulted most triumphantly for Democracy. The following statement of the members of Congress elected, we find in the Baltimore Sun:—

The Thirty-first Congress.—The Western elections decided fourteen Congressional Districts for the 31st Congress, viz: Illinois, 7; Missouri, 5; Iowa, 2. The result is, 13 democrats and 1 whig, the same as in the present Congress. The new members are as follows:—

ILLINOIS.

1. Joseph H. Bissell,
2. J. A. McClernand,
3. Thomas R. Young,
4. John Wentworth,
5. Wm. A. Richardson,
6. *Edward D. Baker,
7. Thomas L. Harrie.

*The only whig elected, a gain, but the whigs lose the 7th district, now Lincoln's district.

MISSOURI.

1. James B. Bowlin,
2. Wm. V. N. Bay,
3. James S. Green,
4. Williard P. Hall,
5. John S. Phelps.

IOWA.

1. Wm. Thompson,
2. H. S. Leffler.

☞That Buffalo Convention must have been a queer concern. It would seem that the colored gentlemen were quite prominent actors in its diabolical scenes. Mr. Van Buren must feel proud of his being the leader of such a motly crowd of Abolitionists, white and black:

The following is an extract of a letter from Buffalo, addressed to Washington:—

"It ought to be known among the southern men that the preliminary meeting of the late convention was opened by a negro barber from Detroit, named *Bibb*; and that Douglass and Ward, two other negroes, were prominent speakers during the sittings of the body; while numbers of 'our colored sisters' graced with their presence the deliberations of the convention!"

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—It is stated that Gen. Shields having declined to accept the appointment of Governor of the Oregon territory, it is said that the President will appoint Gen'l Lane in his stead. This, we think, would be a capital appointment.

GOOD.—The sterling Democrats of Kinderhook, Mr. Van Buren's residence, had a most enthusiastic meeting, right under the magician's nose, in which they denounced him and his course in no measured terms, at the same time declaring most enthusiastically for Cass and Butler.

CONSISTENCY.—In the Legislature of the Federal State of Massachusetts, a string of resolutions were passed last winter denunciatory of the Mexican war, and of Mr. Polk's administration for carrying it on. Amongst other things, these Federal resolutions declare that "The war is a crime, and all who have partaken in its well-fought fields have aided in its perpetration." Again, Daniel Webster, in his speech at Springfield, declared that the glory of those officers and soldiers who would otherwise have achieved distinction, was tarnished by their having acquired it in the prosecution of an unjust and unconstitutional war, waged upon a weak and defenceless sister republic. Now we wonder if this same Federal Massachusetts and her "God-like Daniel," can have the brazen inconsistency to support as a candidate for the Presidency a man whose sole title to consideration is based upon his achievements in this same "damnable and unchristian war?" Time will shew. Consistency is a jewel.

TERRIBLE FIRE.—On the 17th inst., a most destructive fire occurred in the city of Albany. Upwards of five hundred houses, in the most business part of the city, were destroyed.—The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars.

THE RALEIGH FLAG.—Quentin Busbee, esq., a young gentleman of talent and acquirements, has taken charge of the Editorial department of this spirited little Democratic sheet. We wish Mr. Busbee every success in his new vocation, and welcome him cordially into the fraternity.

MEXICO.—Recent dates from Mexico inform us that Paredes has put forth another Pronunciamento at Mazatlan. The present object of this man seems to be, to get his hands upon a million and a half of dollars that was expected to arrive at Mazatlan. Government had sent troops to suppress the revolt. Parades is still concealed. By the way, what has become of all the fuss and farago about Gen. Shields and the Republic of the Sierra Madre? can some of our federal cotemporaries who had recently so much to say about it inform us?

MEXICO.—The Government of Herrera has completely put down all revolutionary attempts; and appearances now are that this unhappy country will, for a season at least, enjoy some peace.

YUCATAN.—We are really rejoiced to learn from recent advices from Campeachy, that the whites are regaining their ground against the Indians in this State. Several of the towns taken by the Indians have been recaptured by the whites, and the savages have been whipped in several engagements.

FOREIGN NEWS—INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.—The British mail steamer *Cambria* arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Liverpool, bringing dates from thence up to the day of her sailing—the 5th inst. The great topic of interest, discussed in the press of the British Isles, is the state of Ireland, and the outbreak which took place there on the 30th ultimo.—We cannot be expected, in a weekly sheet like ours—especially in the midst of a Presidential campaign—to devote a large portion of our space to the Foreign news. We will give its main features. Indeed, the Irish news can be summed up in a few words. On the 30th July, some Police men, about 40 or 50, proceeded from Callan, for the purpose of arresting some of the Irish leaders, who had been proclaimed by government, and for whose apprehension a large reward had been offered. This constabulary force was met near the village of Ballinigarry, by Smith O'Brien—the great Irish leader—at the head of 4 or 500 insurgents. The police retreated to a house close by, occupied by a widow woman, named McCormick, which they barricaded. Mr. O'Brien and his force then attacked the house, but were repulsed. Some accounts say that 10 or 11 of the insurgents were killed. At any rate they fled from the scene of action. Not a single police man, if the statements before us be correct, was injured.—Thus ended this first uprising of the people. Smith O'Brien, it is said, was at last accounts at the head of about 3,000 insurgents, and that others in vast numbers were gathering to his standard. Other accounts say that he has fled the country. Pained, are we indeed, to pen these lines. God knows poor Ireland and suffering Irishmen deserve a better fate than to be trodden down by the iron heel of England's tyranny; but we fear the present struggle cannot eventuate otherwise than disastrously for those who have gallantly, but we fear inconsiderately, raised the standard of freedom. The accounts received by the *Cambria* state that the commotion is great; that further disturbances—further attempts upon the part of the Irish to shake off the yoke of England—will be inevitable. These accounts further inform us, that England has concentrated in Ireland a military force of fully 60,000, including the constabulary, under the command of General Sir Henry Hardinge, and that arrests on suspicion of high treason are being made daily by the dozen. Doubtless the next steamer (to arrive in a few days) will bring us more tidings of this now all-absorbing Irish movement. For our own part, we fear that the termination of the whole affair will be, in the ruin, in the massacre of hundreds—it may be of thousands—of the gallant spirits of Ireland, *without*, at the same time, effecting anything for the general weal. England is too powerful. We fear at present she can crush the spirit of liberty that burns in the hearts of the sons of Erin. We do hope and believe that the day of reckoning will come, when all the wrongs she has visited upon the head of unfortunate Ireland will recoil upon herself.

There is little of importance to notice in the intelligence from other parts of Europe.—France is getting along very well. It is yet uncertain whether she will interfere in the Italian question. Her feelings, no doubt, are with Charles Albert and the Peidmontese, but whether she will aid him against Austria is extremely doubtful. Her domestic concerns require the whole attention of Gen. Cavaignac's government.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians under Charles Albert, and driven them beyond the Mericio. He has asked the republic of France for aid.

Elsewhere we give the markets.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the *New York Tribune* of the 21st, which has a private "secret" letter from Dublin, dated August 3d, which says that a great battle was fought at "Slievenamon," in which six thousand of the government troops were killed and wounded; amongst them General McDonald, who was in command—that Smith O'Brien has sixty thousand men around him, well armed and provisioned—that the citizens of Dublin were to rise on the 6th, and attack the Jails. The Tribune says the letter is written in cypher, to evade the Government Post Office spies. The writer says that the newspapers are not permitted to tell the truth, &c.

Now *we* fear all this is a hoax. Fain would *we* believe in its truth, but we cannot. We give it, however, for what it is worth.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the members of Belmont Lodge, No. 108, and visiting Brothers, held on Saturday, the 19th inst., O. R. Kenan, Isaac B. Kelly, John F. Rhodes, James W. Blount, James G. Dickson, H. Sullivan, A. R. Hicks, and C. D. Hill, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions relative to the death of our worthy and highly esteemed companion and brother, Col. JAMES K. HILL, who departed this life on the morning of the 18th inst. In pursuance to which appointment, the committee unanimously report the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we, the members of Belmont Lodge and visiting brothers, do truly and deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, in the loss they have sustained in the death of such an able and kind hearted counsellor and friend.

Resolved, That as a husband, father, and neighbor, the deceased endeared himself by all those noble qualities of heart and soul, that give grace and dignity to the human character.

Resolved, That the deceased, while acting in the capacity of Senator from Duplin county, in the several Legislatures of North-Carolina, of which he was a member, truly and faithfully represented the interest and prosperity of his county, and there acquired for

"COMING OUT FROM AMONGST THEM."—The *Raleigh Standard* of Wednesday last, in the course of an article, giving an account of a spirited meeting of the "CASS AND BUTLER CLUB" of Wake county, has the following paragraph. Capt. SINGELTARY went to Mexico a whig,—he is now an out-and-out democrat:—

"Capt. Singeltary came out boldly and eloquently, and cut himself loose at once from all connection or association with the Whig party.—He said he had been educated in the Whig faith, and had been classed with that party; but he had examined for himself, and determined for himself, and he was now a volunteer in the Democratic ranks. *He should vote for Cass and Butler.*—Well and bravely said! It is an animating spectacle—a high-hearted, sensitive, gifted young man casting off old opinions because they are erroneous—trampling under foot all pecuniary or private considerations, in order that he may embrace the truth and follow it! We welcome the Captain with three times three into the great Democratic family.

BENTON AND BUTLER.—The Charleston papers state that the difficulty between Senators Benton and Butler, has been settled without a meeting. We see it stated in the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, that a duel is still likely to grow out of the quarrel. Col. Fremont has taken up the quarrel on the part of his father-in-law, Mr. Benton, and he is to be met on the part of Mr. Butler by a gentleman from the South. So the Sun learns.

☞Mr. Alfred Marler, Commoner elect (whig) from Burke County, died on the 8th instant.

☞The following is really so good that, although we have but little space to devote to such matters just now, we cannot refrain from putting it in type. These Oregon girls are spunky, so they are:—

The Women of Oregon.—The following spirited reply was given by the young ladies of the Willamette Valley, Oregon, to an appeal from Captain Maxon, that they would use their influence in bringing volunteers into the field:

"In reply, we hereby, one and all, of our own free good will, solemnly pledge ourselves to comply with that request; and to evince, on all suitable occasions, our detestation and contempt for you and all young men who *can, but will not,* take up arms and march at once to the seat of war, to punish the Indians who have not only murdered our friends, but have grossly insulted our sex. We never can, and never will, bestow our confidence upon a man who has neither patriotism nor courage enough to defend his country and the girls—such a one would never have a sufficient sense of obligation to defend and protect his *wife.*

"Do not be uneasy about your claims and your rights in the valley; while you are defending the rights of your country, she is watching yours.—You must not be discouraged—fight on—be brave—obey your officers—and never quit your posts till the enemy is conquered; and when you return in triumph to the valley, you shall find us ready to rejoice with you, as we now are to sympathize with you in your sufferings and dangers." [Signed by fifteen young ladies.]

THE BITER BIT.

The Poster on the right back.

A friend who heard the discussion between Messrs. Manly and Reid, at Reid's store, Iredell county, [not candidate Reid's store,] regales a most amusing scene which took place: Mr. Manly was charging federalism upon Gen. Cass, and accused him of wearing the black cockade; and then ridiculing Mr. Reid for denouncing federalists, while he was going to vote for one for President. It reminded him, (of Mr. Manly, of a butcher who was cross-eyed, and got a boy to hold a calf while he knocked it in the head. But the boy some how thought his uncle Jake was not *looking* straight way to hit the calf, so he called out—"look here Uncle Jake, you goin' to hit the way you look? 'cause if you is, I can't hold that calf." [A very stale anecdote for a gentleman to repeat.]

This passed off, and Mr. Reid's time to reply came. "And where were you, Mr. Manly," says Mr. Reid, "in the days of black cockade federalism?" "Did you not wear the black cockade when you were going to school?"

He paused for a reply, but none came.

"Yes, gentlemen, that same Charles Manly, wore the black cockade, when he was nineteen years of age."

"I was only thirteen," says Mr. Manly!!!

"I can prove," says Mr. Reid, "that he was nineteen." "*Uncle Jake, hold that calf,*" pointing to Mr. Manly.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 19th inst.

Getting awfully alarmed.—Gen. Leslie Coombs addressed a whig meeting in Buffalo, a short time since, and made the following declarations:

"In 1844, at this time of the year, Mr Clay was elected President of the United States by *one hundred thousand majority. In November, we found that James K. Polk had the vast votes.*"

"I have travelled through ten States of the Union, *and if the whig party do not arouse themselves, Lewis Cass will be the next President.*"

Gen. Taylor's Northern Face.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 14th contains the extract of a letter from Thomas Ewing of Ohio, to Wm. H. Johnston of that city. The "Old Salt Boiler," as he is familiarly called, declares in favor of Gen. Taylor, and, among other reasons, assigns the following:

Cass or Taylor will be our President. Cass is in favor of the exercise of the veto power; General Taylor is opposed to it. If we have a protective tariff and improvements of rivers and harbors, we must have them by a vote of the two houses of Congress. Taylor will *not* use Executive influence against either of those measures; Cass *will.* Taylor will *not* veto either of them; Cass *will* veto *both.* We gain everything by electing General Taylor that we could gain with the most thorough friend of those measures; we lose all if Cass is elected. *The same is the case as it respects free and slave territory.*—*Union.*

The Challenge.—We understand from good authority that Col. Benton never has accepted Judge Butler's challenge. The challenge was given on Sunday. Col. Benton objected to Mr. Foote as the bearer, on the ground of personal hostility. Reverdy Johnson was substituted for Mr. Foote, and he called upon Col. Benton, and intimated a desire that speedy arrangements for a meeting should be made. On Wednesday Mr. Johnson not having received any acceptance or refusal from Col. Benton, addressed a note to him to the effect, that if no answer to the challenge was received by 5 o'clock that afternoon, it would be regarded as a refusal. No answer was received.—*Charleston Evening News, 14th inst.*

A Good Hit.—Colonel Kaufman, of Texas, in a speech at Carlisle, Penn., on the 4th of July last, remarked that "the whigs boasted much of Gen. Taylor's victories; but here is an old man (pointing to Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas) who not only *whipped* Santa Anna against the heaviest odds, but who *caught* him too, when he had two sound legs, which Taylor was unable to do when one of them had dwindled into a piece of wood."

Balt. Republican and Argus.

Remedy for Hessian Fly.—The Pennsylvania Cultivator publishes a communication from Jonah Oglesby, of Dauphin county, stating that the best, indeed the only, preventive against the Hessian fly, is to destroy by fire the wheat, oat, and rye stubble. He affirms that he never had a fly in any wheat which was sown in a field which had been just before fired over. The experiment is worth trying, and the statement of the fact is worth the space which it occupies in our columns.

Baltimore Sun.

Taylor Blarney.

"It is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the government may be placed."—*Gen. Taylor to Dr. Delony, June 9,* 1848.

"I HAVE NO CONCEALMENT!"

"In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon, or prejudge in any way, the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle.—*Gen. Taylor to B. W. McConkey, on the Wilmot Prowso, Feb.* 19, 1848.

From the Wheeling Argus, Aug. 12.

We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter written by an intelligent and influential democrat of Ohio to his friend in this city. It is cheering to hear such facts coming from such high authority:—*Extract, dated*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1848.

* * * * The whig party in Ohio is almost dissolved. As a political party, in this State, I think it will not survive beyond the time of the next election. Ohio is as certain to cast her electoral vote for Cass and Butler as the ides of November shall roll round. The Buffalo nomination may produce some change in matters in Ohio, but cannot lessen the prospects of Cass and Butler in the State.

In haste, yours, very truly,

GEO. W. THOMPSON, Esq., Wheeling, Va.

Chicken with a Human Face.—We have heard, says the New Orleans Delta, a good deal of talk during the last few days about a chicken with a human face, at the house of Madame Martin, in Cole street, near St. Philip. We paid no attention to the droll stories which we heard, but at length we were so pressed, that we determined to see for ourselves. At the place mentioned we saw a chicken, having instead of a beak, a nose and mouth exactly conformed to those of a human face; the nostrils, the separating cartilege, the lips, tongue, chin, are all there. It was indeed a most singular *lusus naturæ.*

Kentucky Tobacco Crop.—Much complaint is made of damage to the tobacco crop in Kentucky, by the late frequent and heavy rains. The Bowling Green Intelligencer, of the 8th instant, says that a week more of such weather will almost entirely destroy the crop in that vicinity. A short crop is regarded as inevitable, and that of inferior quality.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 15th instant, Mr. Allen Beach, to Miss Theresa Hobbs.

In Baltimore, on the 10 h instant, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, to Miss Elizabeth Wethered, daughter of Levin Wethered.

At Ashland, Granville county, on the 7th inst., Capt. J. H. B. Taylor, of Miss., to *Miss* Susan *M.*, daughter of Col. A. E. Henderson.

Near Shreveport, La., Lawson P. Crain, Esq. to Miss R. Adelaide Stokes, daughter of the late ex-Governor Stokes, of North Carolina.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst., Mr. Michael Haesloop, aged about 25 years, a native of Germany.

At Masonboro' Sound, New Hanover county, on the 21st instant, Josephine, daughter of Mr. Parker Quince, aged 5 years.

In Wayne county, on the 22d ultimo, Delia, daughter of John W. and Lucinda Sasser, aged about four years.

In Cumberland county, recently, *Mrs.* Susan Plumer, aged about 70 years.

At Cedar Hill, Anson county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Eliza S., consort of C. Lilly, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Samuel Spencer, aged about 26 years.

In Wayne county, on the 15th inst., Mr. John Peal, aged 65 years. The deceased has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss. He was an upright citizen, a good husband, and an affectionate father.—*Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 15th instant, Col. James K. Hill, in the 56th year of his age. In the death of this gentleman, a vacuum both be created which it will be very difficult to fill. Indeed, his history is one of rare occurrence. Before he had fully arrived to manhood he offered his services to his country in the Camp, and continued to be away during the war of 1812 to 1814. On his return to his native county, he engaged in business to provide for old age, and in 1825 was elected Sheriff of the county, which office he satisfactorily retained for the space of 9 years; afterwards he was made Chairman of the County Court; and then the people, (not willing that his usefulness should be confined to such small matters,) called him to a seat in the Legislature of the State, which high station he has occupied a number of years in the most creditable manner. He was Senator elect from the county this year; but, Alas! he will not legislate. Col. Hill was distinguished for his gentlemanly deportment, fair dealing, kind and hospitable manner in all the various departments in which he moved, and to his family, his friends, and society, the loss is such that none but God *can* supply.—[*Com.*

Departed this life, in Richlands, Onslow county, on the 14th inst., Sarah A., youngest daughter of Bryan S. and Ann Koonce, aged two years. Thus a bud of innocence is nipped in the front of time. Ere yet a single canker worm of pollution had nestled among its embryo petals.

"Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered my heart:
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we are called to part!"

Life began, and life ended without a sin, and surely if this be ransomed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the son of Infinite goodness, from whence emanated the soul of that brief sojourner among us.

"From adverse blasts, and lowering storms,
Her favoured soul He bore,
And with your bright and angel forms,
Ye have no more!"

How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy while standing by the earthbed of a lost little one. Mournful, because a sweet treasure is taken away—joyful, because that precious jewell glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer.

May the Lord sanctify this providence to the good of her parents and dear little brothers and sisters. [*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 16th instant, Miss Jane Robinson, daughter of Gen. W. Robinson, Esq., aged 17 years and 7 months. She has left numerous relatives and friends to mourn her untimely death.

"Tis but a few days since and she was full of life, and all the sprightliness of youth and innocence; now she sleeps insilence in the "house appointed for all living". O, 'tis hard to part with one so near and dear, and yet so young; but we trust we shall see her again, when God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes,—and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

August 18th—Schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, by master.
Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G W Davis.
Schr E S Powell, Powell, N York, to do.
Schr Alaric, Williams, New York, to R W *Brown.*
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
21st—Barque Aurora, Willoughby, San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, to G W Davis.
Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, Hyde county, N C, to G P & R H Grant.
Schr Providence, Mortin, Baltimore, to P K Dickinson & Co.
Schr Express, Smith, Onslow co, to G W Davis.
Schr Pearl, Morse, Onslow co, to do.
22d—Schr Constitution, Milton, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.
27—Schr John Potts *Brown,* ——, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
Brig Genius, DeWolf, Boston, to do.
Stmr Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.
Schr A J DeRosset, Dayton, New York, to R W Brown.

CLEARED

August 16th—Schr James G King, Pointer, New York, by W O Jeffreys.
18th—Brig Catharine Nichols, Drew, Boston, by S Berry & Sons.
Schr Cordelia, Smith, Boston, by G W Davis.
Schr Caroline, Hubbard, Baltimore, by DeRossett, Brown & Co.
Schr Alcyona, Myers, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
19th—Brig Chatahoochee, Williams, New York, by B Flanner.
Schr Royal Purple, Price, Smithville, by master.
21st—Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow co, by G W Davis.
Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, by do.
22d—Brig Lady of the Lake, Hinds, Boston, by Potter & Kidder.
23d—Ship Franklin, Smith, London, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, by E J Lutterloh, & Co.
Stmr Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
Schr S Morris Waln, Beaston, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
24—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.
Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, Hyde County, by G P & R H Grant.

DISASTER—Schr Caldwell, for this port, from Hyde county, with corn, went ashore near Deep Inlet on Sunday night last. Vessel and cargo a total loss—crew all saved.

DR. JAMES F. McREE, JR., has resumed the practice of Medicine.

☞OFFICE opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

August 25, 1848—[50-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, for the passage of an Act, incorporating ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, Independent Order of Rechabites.

Wilmington, No. Ca., Aug. 25th, 1848.

Costiveness, headach, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of a disordered liver. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to remove the above complaints, because they remove from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance according to directions, will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 10	a	$ 10½
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders,		a	7½
Hog round,		a	8½
Western,	4½	a	6½
*BEANS—Per bushel—*White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	55	a	60
Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	6 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	55	a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9	a	9½
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	4 50	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	5 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,		a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 45
Virgin Dip new		a	
Board—		a	1 30
Tar,		a	1 45
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No 1,	—	a	
No 2,	60		70
No 3,		a	62½
Spirits Turpentine,		a	29
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Tirmond—Per bushel, none			
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	48	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 00	a	3 25
Rough—Per bushel, none		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool Sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Cypress,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6½
St Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	14½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
River, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	5 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug 24.

Bacon.—No change—market well supplied with N. C. Bacon. Western—stock light.

Corn—Fair supply in store. No wholesale transactions to report. *Meal.*—Stock fair, and quotations firm.

Flour.—The price of Fayetteville flour is 25 cents less than last week. The article is held at $5 50 a $6.

Lard—Continues scarce and prices firm.

Oats—A small cargo from Hyde county, (1200 bushels) arrived a few days since, and changed hands at 30c per bushel.

Lumber and Timber.—Of the first we hear of no sales worthy of remark. In the latter sales are dull. Quotatinns range from $3 to $5 for common mill Timber. Extra lengths will command better prices.

Naval Stores—Sales of Turpentine during the week ending to-day, foot up about 2,000 barrels, 500 at $2 42½, and 1500 at $2 45 per barrel, for dip, being an advance of 5 cents on last week's quotations. Hard Turpentine is also looking up. A small lot was sold a day or two ago at $1 30. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency. *Spirits Turpentine* has advanced another half cent. Last sales at 29c., and $2 for barrels. 30 cents was offered and refused on yesterday. *Tar*—None arriving. Last sales $1 45. *Rosin*, common—Sales of 300 barrels, at 62½c.

Rice—We understand that a sale of a lot of — casks, fresh beat, Rice was made to-day, but we have been unable to ascertain at what price.

Salt—400 Sacks of Liverpool, sold from Vessel at $1,30 and $1,35, according to parcels. Market clear and the article in demand.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The flour market has been quite active to-day, and the sales of Howard Street foot up some 1,200 bbls at 4 93¾ to $5, cash and time. City mills is selling at $4 93¾ cash, up to $5 12½ on time.—Grain.—The supply of wheat is not so large, & prices are firmer, if not slightly advanced.—We quote good to prime red 98 cts. a $1 05; white 1 a $1 15. Corn is down a little; sales to-day at 47 a 48c for white; yellow 56 a 57. New Oats 30 a 33. Rye 70 a 73c. Provisions.—Mess Pork is held at $11, and Prime at $9. Sales of Bacon at 5 cents for Sides and Shoulders, and 5¼ for superior lots; Hams 7 a 9 cents. Lard 8½ a 9 cents, in kegs; 7¾ a 8 in bbls. Whisky.—Small sales at 24½ cents in barrels, and 23½ in hhds. Groceries.—At auction, to-day, 209 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar sold at 3 85 a $4 50 per 100 lbs.; 50 bbls. do. 4 20 a $4 30; 38 hhds. do., common, 3 45 a $3 55; 95 bbls. do. 3 35 a $4. Also, 70 casks Porto Rico Molasses at 23½ cents per gallon.

NEWBERN, Aug. 22.—*Turpentine.*—Dip has sold, on an average, at $2 05, and Scrape at $1 05; Tar $1 50 to $1 55.

Corn.—40 bbls of this article from up Neuse sold since our last at $1 85, which was rather under the market price. A good article would now bring $2 per bbl by the quantity.

No sales of Bacon or Lard have come to our knowledge the past week. Good Hams are worth 9 to 10 cents, according to quality.

No sales of Peas or Rough Rice the past week. They are very dull at present.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22—p. m.—There is no change in the stock market. Nothing doing in flour. Small supply of grain. Sales of prime red wheat at 1 04 a $1 06, and of white at 91 16. Yellow Corn 58 a 59 cents. Whisky 24½ a 25. The sales of Provisions are for ship stores, and cannot be accurately quoted. The markets generally are exceedingly dull, and I have no sales of any thing of any consequence.

Charleston, Aug. 23—COTTON.—The Cotton market has been in rather a languid state since our last report. The transactions have been limited to some 500 bales, at prices ranging from 5½ to 6½. The bag of new Cotton, reported a few days since as having been received, was sold at 7½.

RICE—is in demand, and is taken on arrival at $3½ and $3 9-16ths per hundred.

New York, Aug. 16—NAVAL STORES.—North County Turpentine is very firm, and would meet with ready sale at $2,50 per 280 lb, the previous price: there has, however, been little or nothing done this week. Spirits Turpentine is quicker, at 34½ a 35 cents, cash; and 37, 4 mos. Common Rosin continues unusually scarce, and still higher prices have been paid for the small lots coming in; North County, afloat, brought 85 cents; and 300 bbls. No. 1, $3 per bbl. We have no sales of Tar, or change in prices to report.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER CAMBRIA.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

LIVERPOOL, August 4th—The apprehension of a formidable Irish Rebellion which prevailed at the date of our last, has happily subsided in a great measure, and with it the fear of outbreaks in this and the manufacturing towns, for the present, at least.

The favorable influence which this might have exercised on our cotton market, is counteracted by the unsatisfactory state of the trade with the Continent, particularly the disappointed hopes of a speedy settlement of the Russian and Danish question, which has greatly checked the previous tendency to improvement at Manchester.

We have had a moderate and rather languid demand for cotton, just barely sufficient to maintain previous rates, and we repeat our last quotations, say 4¼ for fair Upland and Mobile, and 4¾ for fair Orleans; middling 3¾ a 4d and ordinary 3 a 3½ per lb.—The sales of the week ended this evening amount to 31,800 bales, of which 2,800 have been taken on speculation and 3,700 for export, and the American descriptions consist of 7,-530 Uplands at 3 1-2 a 4¼, 15 780 Orleans at 3 a 3¾, 2,370 Alabama and Mobile at 3 1-2 a 4 1-2, and 200 sea Island at 7 1-2 a 13d per lb.

The prospects for the approaching harvest have not varied since our last, and the weather continues only moderately favorable for ripening the crops. Nearly every thing depends on the weather for a few weeks to come. With regard to the important question of the potato crop, it may be some time before anything of a decided character can be determined. In the meantime the general accounts of the crop are much more favorable than ten days ago, and in consequence Indian corn has declined 2 a 3s per quarter. Sweet flour is worth 29s 6d a 30s; sour 28s; Indian corn 32 a 34s per qr; Indian corn meal 15s 6d a 15s 9d per bbl; wheat 6s 9d a 8s 3d per 70 lbs, with light stocks.

About 890 bbls. of turpentine have been sold at 7s 2d a 7s 7d per cwt. Rosin has advanced to 2s 9d per cwt.

Yours, respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE firm of CRONLY, WALKER & HALL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. Walker.

M. CRONLY,
JOHN WALKER, jr.,
E. W. HALL.

Aug. 18, 1848.

M. CRONLY will continue the business at the old stand, and respectfully solicits the patronage bestowed on the late firm.

Aug. 18, 1848.—[a 25, 50.

J. W. MAURY & CO.,
Managers,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY!

100,000 DOLLARS!!

$40.000! $25,000! $20,000!

100 Prizes for One Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

CLASS A, FOR 1848,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1848.

78 Number Lottery--13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of 100,000 Dolllars.

1 Prize of	40,000	do.
1 Prize of	25,000	do
1 Prize of	20,000	do
1 Prize of	15,000	do
1 Prize of	10,000	do
2 Prizes of	5,016	do
5 Prizes of	2,853	do
100 Prizes of	1,000	do

173 Prizes of (Lowest 3 No. Prizes) 500 Dollars, and other Prizes, amounting to $1,198,197

Price of Tickets.—Wholes $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages in this Splendid Lottery, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a pack. of 26 Whole tickets $240.
Do do 26 Half do $120.
Do do 26 Quarter do $60
Do do 26 Eighth do $30

The holder of a certificate of a package of wholes is entitled to all over $121 net, that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

☞This Scheme is one of the most Splendid ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the attention of adventurers.

☞*Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages* in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of the DRAWING will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address, J. W. MAURY & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

August 25, 1848.—[50-5t*

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WOOD & PLUNKETT, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 18th inst.

The business of the firm will be settled by L. WOOD.

L. WOOD,
JOHN PLUNKETT.

Aug. 25th, 1848.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Blacksmith business heretofore carried on by Wood & PLUNKETT, will be continued at the old stand on Princess Street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage. He will always endeavor to give satisfaction to his customers.

Aug. 25, 1848.—[50 1t] L. WOOD.

BRYAN S. KOONCE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,
AND
Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
August 4, 1848—[47-3m

Valuable Property
FOR RENT, LEASE, OR SALE.

THREE large fire-proof STORES, in good order and condition, with a number of offices above, large wharf and warehouses in front. Cooper's shop, &c., on Water street, at present occupied by E. J. Bernard and others. Also, the adjoining corner Lot and Wharf, from Front street to the River.

One large fire-proof STORE, near the Rail Road bridge, on Front street.

One lot of ground on Eagles's Island, opposite town, known as the site of the late Phœnix Distillery, containing 220 feet of front wharf, warehouse, &c.

I will rent for one year from the 1st of October next, lease for a term of years, or sell, any or all of the above property, upon reasonable terms. Apply to H. NUTT.

A consignment of a few thousand fine CIGARS will be sold low.

August 18, 1848—[49-4t]

Commercial and Chronicle will copy until 1st October, unless forbid.

M. CRONLY,
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops,* which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.

JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.

July 21—[45-tf

EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meakin's Pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c. &c. Also; Preston's Extract of Lemon, Jamaica Ginger, (Pure and White,) Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Tonka Beans, and other cosmetics, just received and for sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
j21 Druggist & Chemists.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand, and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 13, 1848—[45 tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a PIANO, *of the very first order;* as to brilliancy of tone and beauty of workmanship it cannot be excelled. It was made by Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who stand pre-eminent as manufacturers. Persons wishing a first rate instrument will please call on the subscriber. Terms will be made easy.

S. J. CARROLL,
at WM. SHAW's Drug Store.

May 17th, 1848.—[36tf

LATE NEWS,

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of
ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted,* and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. Come and see

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

CHEESE AND CIDER.

Daily expected per schr. Petersburg, 20 boxes Goshen Cheese, 12 bbls. Sweet Cider, for sale by

[a4] W. A. GWYER.

WESTERN HAMS.

I have in store a small lot Western Hams for sale.

a4 WM. A. GWYER.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, in connexion with his former business, contemplates connecting with it a complete stock of *Family Groceries,* which he will hereafter keep constantly on hand at prices as low as any other Establishment in Wilmington, and in order to accomplish designs, he respectfully calls upon all those indebted to him, either by note or account, to settle part or all during the present month.

J. H. ROTHWELL, Crockery and Grocery Warehouse, Market st.

Aug. 11, 1848—[48-3t.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Always in store, and for sale at l

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 72.]—An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian departments, viz:

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelve thousand six hundred and seventy eight dollars;

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eight hundred and seventy dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, one thousand dollars;

For buildings at agencies, and repairs, two thousand dollars;

For expenses in negotiating treaties with the Chippewas, ratified April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, in addition to the former appropriation for this object, fifteen hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz:

To the Christian Indians—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.—For payment in money, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For payment in goods, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, nineteen thousand dollars;

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars;

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars;

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars;

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For payment in money to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars;

For payment in money to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

To the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians

For limited annuity in goods, for five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty seven, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For purchase of two hundred beaver traps, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of seventy-five northwest guns, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas of Saganaw—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars;

For support of a blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians—For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirtieth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For life annuity to the three district chiefs, (two hundred and fifty dollars each,) stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars;

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars;

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars;

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, (one thousand dollars having heretofore been appropriated) two thousand dollars;

For the use of the heirs of Hoth la cha, and his wife, Rebecca James, Chickasaw Indians, who were entitled to reservations of land under the Chickasaw treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which were sold, and the money paid into the hands of the Chickasaw agent in pursuance of said treaty and never accounted for, two thousand dollars;

For amount to make good the interest on investments in State stocks for the Chickasaw Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

To the Cherokees.—For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, one thousand and eighty dollars;

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars;

For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and ihirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Creeks.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, five hundred and forty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars;

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars;

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars;

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

To the Delawares.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars:

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of the twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

To the Ottoes and Missourias—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For two farmers during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen huhdred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Ottawas—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawas and Chippewas.—For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars;

For interest to be paid annually on two hundred thousand dollars as annuity, per resolution of Senate, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicine, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the forth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars;

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two hundred dollars;

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of two farmers and two assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars

To the Osages.—For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of second June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for education, per resolution of Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars;

For limited annuity, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For support of two blacksmith's establishments, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

For pay of two millers for fifteen years, and two assistants for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For erection of mills, as stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Piankeshaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article or the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees.—For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

To the Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

To the Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollar;

For iron and steel for shops, four hundred and forty dollars;

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For farming utensils and cattle, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Omahas—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

To the Ottoes and Missourias—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For two farmers during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen huhdred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Ottawas—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawas and Chippewas.—For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars;

For interest to be paid annually on two hundred thousand dollars as annuity, per resolution of Senate, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicine, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the forth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars;

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two hundred dollars;

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of two farmers and two assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars

To the Osages.—For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of second June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for education, per resolution of Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars;

For limited annuity, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty